THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
ESTABLISHED IN 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.
Office--North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.
One door east of Albemarle House.
TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1890. NUMBER 27.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The reports of the several executive departments which will be laid before Congress in the usual course will exhibit in detail the operations of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues amounting to above $450,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of Congress is invited to all the methods of administration and to every item of expenditure.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH EUROPE.

The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the East have been undisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the States of the Western Hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare. Pursuant to the invitation authorized by Congress, the representatives of every independent State of the American continent and of Hayti met in conference in this capital in October, 1889, and continued in session until the 19th of last April. This important convocation marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the Western Hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a republic in the deliberations and results of the conference. The recommendations of this conference were all transmitted to Congress at the last session.

RESULTS OF THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

The International Marine Conference, which sat at Washington last winter, reached a very gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of all the governments represented, and their general adoption is confidently expected. The legislation of Congress at the last session is in conformity with the recommendations of this conference, and the proclamation therein provided for will be issued when the other powers have given notice of their adhesion.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical government on the Western Continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established with the new government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact, no time was lost in extending to the new government a full and cordial welcome into the family of American commonwealths. It is confidently believed that the good relations of the two countries will be preserved, and that the future will witness an increased intimacy of intercourse and an expansion of their mutual commerce.

THE PEACE OF CENTRAL AMERICA DISTURBED.

The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador, which was not recognized by other States, and hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala, threatening York involve all Central America in conflict, and to undo the progress which has been made toward a union of their interests. The efforts of this government were promptly and zealously exerted to compose their differences and through the active efforts of the representative of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed Aug. 20th, whereby the right of the republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was recognized. General Ezeto, the chief of the Provisional Government, has since been confirmed in the Presidency by the Assembly, and diplomatic recognition duly followed.

THE KILLING OF BARRUNDIA.

The killing of General Barrundia on board the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco, while anchored in transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. The landing taken in a rash and illusionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory, General Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the steamer touched, and afterward at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States Minister; the latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating as the condition of his action, that General Barrundia's life should be spared, and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary movements. This letter was produced to the captain of the Acapulco by the military commander at San Jose, as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. General Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the Minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in intervening, in compliance with the demands of the Guatamalan authorities, to authorize and effect, in violation of precedent, the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be tried for such offenses under what was described as martial law, I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from his post.

The Nicaragua Canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time.

During the past year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the government of Chili, growing out of injuries in the late war with Peru. The report from our Minister at Santiago warrant the expectation of an early and satisfactory adjustment.

THE NEW EXTRADITION TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent.

The difference between the two governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring Sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her Majesty's Government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of the submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

INJUSTICE TO HAWAII.

In the tariff act a wrong was done to the kingdom of Hawaii which I am bound to presume was wholly unintencional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that kingdom. I hope Congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this government.

UNCLE SAM'S POCKETBOOK.

The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were $463,963,680.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were $358,618,584.52. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of $70,882,097.92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was $105,344,496.03. The receipts for 1890 were $16,513,925.79 and the expenditures $15,738,871 in excess of those of 1889. The customs receipts increased $8,855,842.88 and the receipts from internal revenue $11,725,191.89, while, on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was $19,312,075.96 in excess of the preceding year.

The Treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, $406,000,000; total expenditures, $554,000,000, leaving a surplus of $52,000,000—not taking the postal receipts into the account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at $25,000,000, but from this is deducted a gain of about $16,000,000, realized during the first four months of the year.

For the year 1892 the total estimated receipts are $373,000,000 and the estimated expenditures $357,852,209.42, leaving an estimated surplus of $15,147,790.58, which, with a cash balance of $52,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give $67,147,790.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Postoffice Department, being equal, are not included in this statement on either side.

THE CIRCULATION OF TREASURY NOTES.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible date the full monthly amounts of Treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

The efforts of the Secretary to increase she volume of money in circulation by keeping down the Treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him, showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months has been the aggregate $85,306,815, or about $1.50 per capita, and of this increase only $7,000,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $211,832,450, at a cost of $246,620,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of $8,967,069 and a total saving of interest of $51,576,706.

I notice with great pleasure the statement of the Secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly $12,000,000 and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by $90,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever before.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Congress and the department have long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 20 were felt, 33 per cent., as compared with the same months of 1889.

I concur in the recommendations of the Secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defence works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them; while the defenceless state of our great seaports furnishes an urgent reason for wise expedition.

The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the States, generally and most appropriately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the States.

PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATORS OF THE LAW.

The report of the Attorney-General is under the law submitted directly to Congress, but as the Department of Justice is one of the Executive Departments some reference to the work done is appropriate here.

A vigorous and, in the main, an effective effort has been made to bring to trial and punishment all violators of the laws; but, at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well-disposed citizens. Especial attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the election laws and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary restraining influence. There have been several cases where postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violence and interference in the discharge of their official duties and to persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme character. Some of these cases have been dealt with through the Department of Justice, and in some cases the pos'office have been abolished or suspended. I have directed the Postmaster-General to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an opportunity peacefully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the Department of Justice in bring the particular offenders to punishment.

The vacation by judicial decrees of fraudulent certificates of naturalization upon bills in equity filed by the Attorney-General in the Circuit Court of the United States is a new application of a familiar equity jurisdiction. Nearly one hundred such decrees have been rendered during the year, the evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued. And in this connection I beg to renew my recommendation that the laws be so amended as to require a more full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before any certificates are granted. Certainly is not too much to require that an application for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality as are given to cases involving the pettiest property right.

At the last session I returned, without my approval, a bill entitled "An act to prohibit bookmaking and pool selling in the District of Columbia," and stated my objection to be that it did not prohibit, but in fact licensed what it purported to prohibit. An effort will be made under existing laws to suppress this evil, though it is not certain that they will be found adequate.

WORK OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direction. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditures and an increase of four and three-quarter millions in receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is $5,786,300, as against $6,350,183 last year, notwithstanding the great enlargement of the service. Mail routes have been extended and quickened, and great accuracy and dispatch in distribution and delivery have been attained.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to lotteries, approved September 19, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Postoffice Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

OUR NEW NAVY.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in the government and private yards, with energy, and watched with the most scrupulous care.

The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates has been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum. It is a source of congratulation that the anticipated influence of these modern vessels upon the esprit de corps of the officers and seamen has been fully realized. Confidence and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery. Your favorable consideration is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary.

SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The several acts of Congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations, to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments, and the restoration to the public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the Executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,726,000 acres of land. These contracts have, as required by law, been submitted to Congress for ratification and for the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Those with the Sisseton and Wahpeton, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees and Cheur d'Alene tribes have not yet received the sanction of Congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Sioux Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed, all of its terms should be complied with without delay, and full appropriations should be made.

LANDS TO SETTLERS.

The policy outlined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the Land Office. No general suspicion or imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their merits. The purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that the value of the entry might not be swallowed up by the expense and extortions to which delay subjected the claimant. The average monthly issue of agriculture patents has been increased about six thousand.

THE PENSIONS.

The Disability Pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of the claims have, by the improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law has suggested a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and to the amount allowed.

THE DOWNFALL OF MORMONISM.

The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah are observed with satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any marriages forbidden by the laws of the land," has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the laws of the United States. But the fact should not be overlooked that the doctrine or belief of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by Divine revelation remains unchanged. President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine, but refrains from teaching it, and advises against the practice of it because the law is against it. Now, it is quite true that the law should not attempt to deal with the faith or belief of any one; but it is quite another thing, and the only safe thing, so to deal with the Territory of Utah as that those who believe polygamy to be rightful shall not have the power to make it lawful.

THE CENSUS.

The enumeration of the people of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1889, has been completed, and the result will be at once officially communicated to Congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives "among the several States according to their respective numbers."

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests intrusted to its care.

A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from 81 cents in October, 1889, to $1.00¼ in October, 1890; corn from 31 cents to 50½ cents; oats from 19½ cents to 40 cents, and barley from 63 cents to 78 cents. Meats showed a substantial but not so large an increase. The export trade in live animals and fowls show a very large increase; the total value of such exports for the year ending June 30, 1890, was $33,000,000, and the increase over the preceding year was over $15,000,000. Nearly 200,000 more cattle and over 45,000 more hogs were exported than in the preceding year. The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 29,748,942 pounds, and the total increase in the value of the meat and dairy products exported being $34,000,000. This trade, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed will be yet further and very largely increased when the system of inspection and sanitary supervision now provided by law is brought fully in operation. The efforts of the Secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the department are now allowed to participate in the inspection of the live cattle from this country landed at the English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pleuropneumonia has been reported. This inspection abroad, and the domestic inspection of live animals and pork products, provided for by the act of August 30, 1890, will afford as perfect a guaranty for the wholesomeness of our meats offered for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and the non-acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive of any continued restriction of their use; and, that having been made clear, the duty of the Executive will be very plain.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmers.

The Secretary of the Treasury concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture that the official supervision provided by the Tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The law relating to the Civil Service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good work done during the year with very limited appropriations.

WORK OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

I congratulate the Congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business, I do not doubt. Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of Congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves.

IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over $68,000,000. The bank clearings, which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted, for the first ten months of the year 1890 show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of about 8.4 per cent., while the increase outside the city of New York was over 13 per cent. During the month of October the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. over October, 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 11½ per cent. These figures show that the increase in the volume of business was very general throughout the country. That this larger business has been conducted upon a safer and more profitable basis is shown by the fact that there were 300 less failures reported in October, 1890, than in the same month of the preceding year, with liabilities diminished by about $50,000,000.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over $115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About $100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent. greater in 1890 than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent. greater. Mining in coal has kept pace with manufactures, resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1884. The depression in the prices of agricultural products has been greatly relieved, and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people.

These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the business of the people of London with our people, or out of any discredit attached to our securities held in that market. The return of our bonds and stocks was caused by a money stringency in England, not by any loss of value or credit in the securities themselves. It would be unfortunate if the wholly unlooked for ills effects of a foreign monetary agitation accompanied by such extraordinary incidents as characterized this. It is not believed, however, that these evil incidents which have for the time unfavorably affected values in this country, can long withstand the strong, safe and wholesome influences which are operating to give to our people profitable returns in all branches of legitimate trade and industry. The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The General Tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the Tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the Silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the Tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus.

Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings' banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1889 and 29 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy, or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of their countries in the commerce of the world, their advocacy and promotion by speech and other forms of organized effort of this movement among our people is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade. And, on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country insures to their profit and our hurt, it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outcry against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen, and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other lands already inadequate to their necessities.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great powers.

From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the Executive Department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantages in any foreign market, except that we pay our workmen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for it either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

RECIPROCITY.

In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the Tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "favored-nation clause," so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration cannot be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any important duties upon coffee, tea, hides and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the countries producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled us to expect a fair return in the way of customs concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardonable error.

There were but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to Congress, to place all of these articles upon the dutiable list subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give to us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great advantages.

The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that steam communication with these countries can be promptly improved and enlarged the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods.

AID FOR AMERICAN SHIPPING.

I desire to repeat with added urgency the recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to the development of American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the Tariff bill will be largely limited, and its benefits retarded and diminished, if provision is not contemporaneously made to encourage the establishment of first-class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such nations as may meet our overtures for enlarged commercial exchanges. The steamships, carrying the mails statedly and frequently, and offering to passengers a comfortable, safe, and speedy transit, is the first condition of foreign trade. It carries the order or the buyer, but not all that is ordered or bought. It gives to the sailing vessels such cargoes as are not urgent or perishable, and, indeed, promotes that important auxiliary of commerce. There is now both in this country and in the nations of Central and South America a state of expectation and confidence as to increased trade that will give a double value to your prompt action upon this question.

The South Atlantic and Gulf ports occupy a very favored position toward the new and important commerce which the reciprocity clause of the tariff act and the postal shipping bill are designed to promote. Steamship lines from these ports to some northern port of South America will almost certainly effect a connection between the railroad systems of the continents long before any continuous line of railroads can be put into operation. The very large appropriation made at the last session for the harbor of Galveston was justified, as it seemed to me, by these considerations. The great Northwest will feel the advantage of trunk lines to the South as well as to the East, and of the new markets opened for their surplus food products and for many of their manufactured products.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

I had occasion in May last to transmit to Congress a report adopted by the International American Conference upon the subject of the incorporation of an international American bank, with a view to facilitating money exchanges between the States represented in that conference. Such an institution would greatly promote the trade we are seeking to develop. I renew the recommendation that a careful and well-guarded charter be granted. I do not think the powers granted should include those ordinarily exercised by trust, guaranty and safe-deposit companies, or that more branches in the United States should be authorized than are strictly necessary to accomplish the object primarily in view, namely, convenient foreign exchanges. It is quite important that prompt action should be taken in this matter, in order that any appropriations for better communication with these countries, and any agreements that may be made for reciprocal trade, may not be hindered by the inconvenience of making exchanges through European money centers, or burdened by the tribute which is an incident of that method of business.

RELIEF FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

The bill for the relief of the Supreme Court has, after many years of discussion, reached a position where final action is easily attainable, and it is hoped that any differences of opinion may be so harmonised as to save the essential features of this very important measure. In this connection I earnestly renew my recommendation that the salaries of judges of the United States district courts be so readjusted that none of them shall receive less than $5000 per annum.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The enactment of a national bankrupt law I still regard as very desirable. The Constitution having given to Congress jurisdiction of this subject, it should be exercised, and uniform rules provided for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors. The inconveniences resulting from the occasional and temporary exercise of the power by the several States, conflicting codes of State codes of insolvency which come into force intermediately, should be removed by the enactment of a simple, inexpensive and permanent national bankrupt law.

I also renew my recommendation in favor of legislation affording just copyright protection to foreign authors, on a footing of reciprocal advantage for our authors abroad.

SAFETY IN COUPLING CARS.

It may still be possible for this Congress to inaugurate, by suitable legislation, a movement looking to uniformity and increased safety in the use of couplers and brakes upon freight trains engaged in interstate commerce. The chief difficulty in the way is to secure agreement as to the best appliances, simplicity, effectiveness and cost being considered. This difficulty will only yield to legislation, which should be based upon full inquiry and impartial tests. The purpose should be to secure the co-operation of all well-disposed managers and owners, but the fearful fact that every year's delay involves the sacrifice of 2000 lives and the maiming of 20,000 young men should plead both with Congress and the managers against any needless delay.

THE POSTOFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The use of the telegraph by the Postoffice Department as a means for the rapid transmission of written communications is, I believe, upon proper terms quite desirable. The Government does not own or operate the railroads, and it should not, I think, own or operate the telegraph lines. It does not, however, seem to be quiet practicable for the Government to contract with the telegraph companies, as it does with the railroad companies, to carry at specified rates such communications as the senders may designate for this method of transmission. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the Postoffice Department fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of national life I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with "free and honest elections." And it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control, while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a Federal supervision of Congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of Federal power and an invasion of the rights of the States. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has declared that votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed ballot; it has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by the State officers; to challenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists, and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of frauds; to attend at elections and remain with the boxes till the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals to attend the polls, support the Supervisors in the discharge of their duties, and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the Revised Statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the North as well as in the South, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by the law.

It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a Federal election law, for we now have one, and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the House of Representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the parity of the electors must be maintained or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost. The qualification of an elector must be sought in the law, in the impulses, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give due advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. It is to be forgotten that every law whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the State or by the nation, has force behind it; the courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law.

Our people be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. The deeds of lawlessness cannot be leveed and made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States Marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector by a hair's weight, more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it is to evoke grow out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others, as well as for themselves, these animosities ought not to be confessed without shame and cannot be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor. No choice is left to me but to inform with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights, and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and its homes, is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any State or section, I cannot add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results, but rob the electors of other States and sections of their most priceless political rights.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 1, 1890.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

1ST DAY.—The opening proceedings in the Senate were very quiet. The Wyoming Senators were sworn and chose their seats, Mr. Warren drawing the short term closing March 3, 1893, and Mr. Carey the long one, ending March 3, 1895. There was the usual large crowd in the galleries, but they contained few persons of distinction....The President's Message was read and referred....On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate then adjourned.

In the House.

1ST DAY.—Speaker Reed announced that the House of Representatives would come to order forthwith and begin the second session of the Fifty-first Congress....The President's Message was read....The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury asked for an appropriation of $30,000 to purchase gas buoys to be used on the Atlantic coast....Mr. Coleman introduced a bill appropriating $9,000,000 to repair and build the levees on the Mississippi River....Messrs. Flower and Cummings introduced resolutions in Congress designed to secure a new census enumeration in New York City....Mr. Dockery offered a resolution for an investigation of the allegations that twelve Senators and fifteen Representatives, more or less, were pecuniarily interested in a "pool," which bought and held silver bullion, pending the silver legislation of last session....Four bills to provide for free and unlimited coinage of silver were introduced.

BLOWN FROM A GUN.

The Crime and Punishment of an Afghan Governor.

The

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

RESTRICTED FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the immigrants who are now coming to this country in great numbers every year are not the stuff of which good citizens are easily made, or the material that is suited to a government which, being dependent upon the suffrages of the people, must rest upon a foundation of popular intelligence and patriotism. We are receiving, every year, the diseased members, physically and morally, of the monarchies of the old world, and investing them with the sovereign rights of citizenship in our own country. It involves a danger more real and threatening than any that arises on the score of industrial competition from abroad.

There would be less surprise at the tolerance granted to this evil were the remedy not so certain and easy. All that is necessary is a simple Act of Congress, embodying three or four rules for the regulation of immigration, to save us from the invasion that is now injuring labor and undermining our institutions. It is perfectly feasible to strain this stream so that the best may come to us and the worst be left where it belongs. Congress should enact that every person coming to the United States from abroad as a permanent resident must present to our authorities, upon landing, a certificate signed by the representative of this country at the port of departure, stating that he is duly qualified to become a resident and prospective citizen.

Before any one is given this certificate the United States Counsel should require the applicant to present evidence that he is not and never has been convicted of any crime against the laws; that he is not and has never been a charge upon public charity, and that he is physically and materially qualified to support himself. This would shut out effectually that vast army of ex-convicts, paupers, anarchists and other people hovering on the border between ignorance and crime who now find annually an asylum here to our great detriment.

WHAT THE McKINLEY LAW IS DOING.

The *Dry Goods Chronicle*, one of the leading Trade Journals of the United States, in a recent issue gives a long list of some of the new enterprises, as well as improvements and enlargements of old ones, in cotton, woolen, silk and other textile manufacturing plants, extending from New Hampshire to Tennessee, which have taken form and action within a very short time; also, factories that have been idle for a long time, now starting up. These speak for themselves, and if rightly interpreted, give a very encouraging earnest of the beneficial workings of the new protective policy in the near future,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The second annual message of President Harrison cannot fail to increase the respect entertained for him by every fair minded one who reads it. Conspicuous above its completeness of detail concerning the things that that the public wants to be informed on, and equally conspecuous above the clear handed manner in which he discusses reasons and makes needed distinctions, shows the perfect integrity of the man's intentions. Justice is a strong trait of President Harrison's character, and the evident honesty of his guardianship of the public interests must strengthen him before the country.

NOW WISH THEY HADN'T.

The shop and storekeepers who in certain sections of the country, put on "McKinley prices" before election are already beginning to wish they had not taken the free trade advice to do so, because the shops and stores where no advance was made in prices are capturing the trade. The McKinley bill is working all right.

The CAROLINIAN holds that the first thing for statesmen to consider in framing a National economic policy is the welfare of the people—their security, their comfort, their advancement in prosperity, their social and entellectual elevation. Having these ends in view, and consistly therewith, let all possible measures be devised to extend commerce, promote manufactures, and reduce the cost of the necessaries of life.

The right of the minority in the next Congress will be like the core of the apple, which the girl asked the boy to save for her, when he had finished eating the fruit, "There ain't going to be any core," was the boy's aggressatic but forcible reply.

THE TRIBUNE'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

Whatever the late election proves with regard to the Tariff, it was not to be expected that the New York *Tribune*, the life-long and able champion of Protection for Agriculture and Industry, would yield one inch of ground. The Prospectus of the *Tribune* in another column indicates that that enterprising newspaper proposes to plant its battle flag in the camp of the Farmers especially in every part of the United States. Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, has been engaged by the *Tribune* to devote himself in his breezy, entertaining and masterly manner to expounding the Tariff through the columns of the *Tribune*, and to attending meetings of Farmers, Institutes, Clubs, etc, and addressing them on this topic. The *Tribune* is exceedingly wide awake, and its enterprise in this matter will certainly command the respect of the whole country. Among the special contributors to the *Tribune* in 1891 are a number of the foremost minds in America. It is noticeable that our metropolitan neighbor finds enough brilliant writers in the United States to fill its pages with wise and witty reading, without going to Europe for any. A series of admirable articles to young men has been planned on "How to Succeed in Life," and there are several others for farmers and families. Our readers will do well to examine a sample copy of the *Tribune* before making up their budget of reading matter for 1891.

The figures show that at least one-fifth of the Republican voters of the country were absent from the polls on the 4th of November. They will all be there in '92.

Farmers, do you know what plow steel cost in 1880? It was 13½ cents. Protection has brought it down 8½ cents.

The State Board of Commissioners report the majority for Branch in this District to be 3,753, and Blount's 879.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1890

Senator Cullom has introduced a bill for the reduction of letter postage to one cent, and it has been referred to the Senate committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. This is no buncomb measure; the Senator is in earnest and he proposes, if it be possible, to have the bill voted upon at the present session, and owing to the rapidly growing public sentiment in favor of one cent letter postage there is little doubt of its passage, if it is voted upon upon.

Senator Ingalls has introduced a joint resolution to appropriate a sum of money to purchase seeds to be distributed gratis among the citizens of Kansas and Nebraska suffering from the effects of the late drouth.

Senator Manderson has presented a petition which offers the most practicable solution of the Indian problem yet presented. It asks that the Indians be deprived of their horses and that the government issue to them in lieu thereof working oxen. Speaking of this matter Senator Manderson said: "An Indian cannot fight very much if mounted upon an ox, but he can plow all he wants to. We have been giving these Indians ponies for farm work, but they have never used them except as saddle horses. The disarmament and dismounting of the fractious tribes is necessary and should be accomplished at once. An Indian believes his highest mission to be the killing of a fellow being; white man preferred." A resolution has been adopted by the Senate calling upon the Secretary of the War for information as to what steps have been taken towards disarming the Indians.

Secretary Blaine in company with the Brazilian naval officers who have been visiting Washington, occupied the diplomatic galleries of the House and Senate for an hour or two on Tuesday,

The President's message made a wonderful impression upon Congress, notwithstanding it contained no new recommendations. It dealt with the political situation in a dignified, straightforward manner that could not fail to command the respect of friend and foe alike, and it has solidified the republicans in Congress as nothing else could have done in so short a time.

The House got right down to work in a business-like way that promises well for the session, although there is not a republican quorum present. It passed the International copyright bill, although a day was wasted by its opponents in filibustering against it. Work on the appropriation bills is being rapidly pushed, and one of them—Pensions—has already been reported from committee. The Census committee is working hard to perfect the apportionment bill, which is certain to become a law at this session, democratic reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Three negro moonshiners were captured near Holly Springs. Their still was found in full blast and they were nabbed before they could escape. They are in jail.

Ifa Tax.

Marion, (Iowa) Register.

If the democratic theory that the "tariff is a tax" is correct, why is not the price of goods upon which duties are levied increased in value to the full extent of the tariff?

If the tariff is a tax, why is it that plate glass, with a duty of about 58 per cent, can be bought for nearly one-third less now than 1860?

If the tariff is a tax, why is it that salt is selling at 75 cents a barrel at the works, with a duty of 24 cents per hundred, when in 1860 it cost $2 per barrel and no duty?

If the tariff is a tax why are steel rails selling at from $28.50 to $32 a ton, with a tariff duty of $17 per ton, when they cost from 140 to $160 per ton before the duty was levied?

If the tariff is a tax why is it that more pottery can be bought now for $2.50 with a duty of 55 per cent, than could formerly be bought with $4?

If the tariff is a tax why is it that nails and pig iron are nearly one-half cheaper than before a tariff was levied on them?

If the tariff is a tax why is it that saws, which were not made in this country before a duty was imposed, are now cheaper than they are in Europe? A million dollars' worth are exported to Europe annually.

If the tariff is a tax why has spool cotton thread been reduced in price from 85 cents a dozen before the duty was added to 55 cents under a duty of 15 cents?

If the tariff is a tax why are cotton prints of American manufacture selling at 5 cents a yard, when the tariff on those of English is 5 cents? If the tariff is a tax should not ten cents a yard be charged for American calicoes instead of 5? Prior to the war, in the good old Democratic days—and in the period of low tariff or no tariff—this same calico retailed at 10 and 12 cents.

Happy Women.

What is it that makes women more smiling and happy looking than men? We meet them on the cars on the streets, in the country, by the seashore, always smiling, teeth a glistening, eyes a dancing. Ah! the secret is they aim to please. It is an effort in many instances for them to smile, and were it not for a desire to look pleasing and pretty many would "never smile again." Why? Because in a large majority of instances they don't feel like smiling. They feel more like crying. With their nervous aches, weakness and bearing down pains, life to them is a burden. What a gold-find to many a physician is a rich sick woman. Why should he aim to cure her and deny himself the pleasure of presenting his bills with the usual regularity. It seems from the following that the surest and cheapest way for invalid women to regain health and strength is by using Botanic Blood Balm (B B B.)

Mrs. J. A. White, 340 Wythe St Petersburg, Va. writes: "I used B B B with happy results and others have taken it at my advice and are delighted with its curative results."

J. N. Gregory, Butler Postoffice, S. C., writes: "My wife had been under the treatment of several good physicians, but continued in poor health so I bought four bottles of Botanic Blood Balm and it did her more good than those doctors had done her in ten years. She is now doing her own washing a thing she had not been able to do for 4 years."

LITERARY NOTICES.

The December number of THE ARENA has a table of contents that will delight all intelligent readers. It is strong, thought-provoking and entertaining. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Count Tolstoi and the opening paper is on "The Christian Doctrine of Non-resistance," and gives the views of Count Tolstio and Rev. Adin Ballon, two apostles of this doctrine. Rev. Minot J. Savage has a paper on "Then and Now," which will be enjoyed by all. N. B. Shaler writes on "The Nature of the Negro," which is one of the best essays ever written on this question. Rev. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, writes on "What is Christianity?" A portrait of Dr. Abbott accompanies his paper. A. C Wheeler, bester known as Nym Crinkle, writes about the late Dion Boucicault and Helen H. Gardener has a paper entitled "Thrown in with the City's Dead," and a portrait of Miss Gardener accompanies this essay. Prestdent E. B. Andrews, of Brown University, writes on "Patriotism and the Public Schools." Prof. Wilbur L. Cross, Ph. D., gives a sketch of Ibsen's poem "Brand." Chas. Claflin has a paper on "Electoral Reform Legislation." Hamlin Garland one on "A Private's Return." Other contributors are Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Mabel Hayden, T. T Tertune and Victor Yarros. The editorial notes are on "A Transition Period," "Fronting the Future" and "Conservatism and Sensualism an Unhallowed Alliance" the last paper being a scathing criticism of the pseudo moralists who seek to film over the social ulcers of fashionable life

THAT WONDERFUL DOLL SHOW.—Arkell & Harrison, the proprietors of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, who have been sending out thousands of dolls to the wives of eminent officials, statesmen, actors and others to dress for the benefit of the charity fund, announce that the exhibition of the dressed doll's, several thousand in number, will open in the Judge Building, corner of 5th Avenue and 16th St, N. Y. on Dec. 15, to continue one week. This will be the greatest doll-show ever seen in the United States, if not in the world, and will include speaking dolls walking, crying and various other specimens of the doll family. Leslie's this week is full of beautiful pictures, including those of the Football Games.

The Auditor has issued warrants for pensions to the four thousand Confederates entitled to them.

Quite a number of Weldon merchants have been fleeced to the tune of $5 each by a sharper who worked a clever "change" trick on them.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial Dr. King's New Discovery ever after hold a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time or money refunded. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store,

Gov. Fowle has issued the warrant for the execution of Purdie Jacobs, January 7th, next. He is the uncle of Steve Jacobs who was hanged in October.

Our mothers, young and old all praise Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup; for it is the best thing for babies while teething. Price 25c a bottle.

Life is not very pleasant for the Czar of Russia; but sufferers from nasal catarrh can now enjoy life and its blessings, because of the curative power of Old Saul's Catarrh Cure. Price 25 cents a box. For sale everywhere.

New York Tribune. 1891.

The Tariff and the Farmer.

The Tribune will devote much space during 1891 to the Tariff as it affects the Farmer and the Mechanic.

Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan has been added to the Tribune's staff of Tariff writers for this purpose. He will, through the columns of The Tribune, devote himself to this topic, and will invite and answer questions upon points which perplex the American farmer and mechanic. He will also, as far as other duties will allow, attend Farmers' Institutes and agricultural gatherings the coming winter and spring, and expound the principles of the Tariff.

Those who desire the presence of Mr. Horr at Farmers' Institutes, etc, are invited to communicate promptly with the Tribune.

Young Men Who "Fail" to Succeed.

Many a man feels the lack of early direction of his energies and early inculcation of the maxims which promote the formation of character and success in after life. Every such man would gladly see the young men of to-day better guided in youth than he was. The Tribune has planned the following series of valuable articles, which will appear in this paper only:

"What shall I Do?" by S S Packard, President of Packard's Business College.

"Suggestions for the Boys on the Farm who are Ambitious," by the Hon. J. H. Brigham, of Delta, Ohio, Master of the National Grange.

"Education without the Help of a College," by President C. K. Adams of Cornell University.

"A continuation of How to Win Fortune," by Andrew Carnegia, whose remarkable article of last Spring was so full of encouragement to poor men.

"Multiplicity of Paying Occupations in the United States," by the Hon. Carroll D Wright, Commissioner of the Department of Labor.

"A Talk with American Boys," by P T Barhum, of Bridgeport, Conn, the great American showman, temperance lecturer traveler and writer.

"Examples in the History of our own Country," by Gen. A. S. Webb, the gallant soldier of Gettysburg and Spotsylvania and College president.

"Importance of Good Manners," the views of Ward McAllister.

"A College Education good for all; what is best for those who cannot get it," by President William Pepper, University of Pennsylvania.

The Tribune will print from week to week, well-considered answers to any questions which young men or women, in any part of the country, may ask.

Vital Topics of the Day.

"Present Needs and Future Scope of American Agriculture," by the Hon. Jeremiah Rusk

"Proper Function of the Minority in Legislation," by the Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Kalamazoo.

"Village Improvement Associations, their practicability in Rural Districts with the story of certain Model Villages," by the Hon. B. G. Northrop, of Clinton, Con.

"Principle in Politics and the Virtue of Courage," by the Hon, James S Clarkson, of Iowa.

"Influences of the Labor Movement upon Human Progress," by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

"America's Suburban and Rural Homes" by George Palisser, of New-York.

"Warehouses for Farm Products," by L L Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance.

"Glaciers of the United States," by Prof Israel C. Russell, of the United States Geological Survey and explorer of Alaska.

Other Features.

During 1891 The Tribune will print a valuable series of articles, written by its own traveling correspondent, on the agriculture of the United States, with explanations of a large number of model farms

A special correspondent, a practical farmer, is now in France, visiting the farms and farm-buildings of that thriftiest of the agricultural nations of the world. He will report upon the dairy, grain, stock and other branches of French farming in illustrated articles.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, President of the Woman's Relief Corps, will contribute a column of notes and news to The Tribune's G. A. R. page every week.

Admirable letters of travel in the Southern States, illustrated with pictures, will be printed describing the South as it exists to-day.

All the regular features will be continued.

The home circle columns will be varied by frequent illustrated articles on home decoration, fashions and other subjects of intense interest to women. Written principally for people with little money.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor, the widow of Bayard Taylor, will write articles on Cookery. She is a remarkable housekeeper, with a scientific as well as practical knowledge of her subject.

Steinitz, the great chess champion of the world will supply a column a week on the greatest and purest of all the games of the home.

Foreign letters, good stories, the news of the day, the best of market reports, book reviews and literary news, witty jokes, &c.

The Tribune is printed in large type and broad columns, and is the easiest paper to read in the country.

Premiums

Premium List for 1891, containing many new and useful articles, will be sent to any applicant free.

Prizes for Large Clubs.

Club raisers are invited to write to this office for The Tribune's new terms to Agents.

Subscriptions

The Weekly, $1.00 a year; free for the rest of 1890. Semi-Weekly, $2.00; free for the rest of 1892. Daily, $10.000. Sunday Tribune, $2.00. Tribune Monthly, $2.00 Sample copies free.

THE TRIBUNE, New York

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to help any intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after receiving my instruction, will work industriously, to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It is NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DAY'S HORSE POWDER

Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c. 1 pound in each package. Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25 cts A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption

Sent for the relief of Consumptive persons. PRICE 25 CTS. For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

Many Persons Are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

A Great American Magazine.

The Success of "The Century," and its Plans for 1891.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE is now so well-known that to tell of its past success seems almost an old story. The N. Y. *Tribune* has said that it and its companion, *St. Nicholas for Young Folks*, issued by the same house, "are read by every one person in thirty of the country's population"—and large editions of both are sent beyond the seas. It is an interesting fact that a few years ago it was found that seven thousand copies of The Century went to Scotland—quite a respectable edition in itself. The question in England is no longer "Who reads an American book?" but "Who does not see the American magazines?"

A few years ago The Century about doubled its circulation with the famous War Papers, by Gen. Grant and others, adding many more readers later with the Lincoln History and Kennan's thrilling articles on the Siberian Exile System.

"THE GOLD HUNTERS OF CALIFORNIA" describing that remarkable movement to the gold fields in '49 in a series of richly illustrated articles *written by survivors*, including the narratives of men who went to California by the different routs, accounts of the gold discoveries, life in the mines, the work of the vigilance committees (by the chairman of the committees), etc, Gen Fremont's last writing was done for this series. In November appears the opening article, "The First Emigrant Train to California,"—crossing the Rockies in 1841—by General Bidwell, a pioneer of pioneers. Thousands of American families who had some relative or friend among "the Argonauts of '49" will be interested in these papers.

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS ARE COMING.—the narrative of an American's travels through that unknown land Tibet (for 700 miles over ground never before trod by a white man); the experiences of escaping War-prisoners; American Newspapers described by well-known journalists; accounts of the great Indian Fighters, Custer and others; personal anecdotes of Lincoln, by his private secretaries; "The Faith Doctor," a novel by Edward Eggleston, with a wonderful rich programme of novelettes and stories by most of the leading writers, e e.

It is also announced that The Century has purchased the right to print, before its appearance in France or any other country, extracts from advance sheets of the famous Talleyrand Memoirs, which have been secretly preserved for half a century—to be first given to the world through the pages of an American magazine. All Europe is eagerly awaiting the publication of this personal history of Talleyrand—greatest of intriguers and diplomats.

The November Century begins the volume, and new subscribers should commence with that issue. The subscription price ($4.00) may be remitted directly to the publishers, The Century Co., 33 East 17th St, New York, or single copies may be purchased of any newsdealer. The publishers offer to send a free sample copy—a recent back number—to any one desiring it.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH

Is a saponaceous, transparent liquid prepared carefully from vegetal and floral ingredients. For every hygienic and cleansing purpose POND LILY meets the demand. It is deliciously scented and delightfully exhilarating in the bath, proving an excellent Substitute for the Turkish or Russian Bath. It is the finest *Shampoo* and shaving mixture ever made. It is admirable as a *Dentifrice*. It is indispensable in the *Nursery*, refreshing and remedial to the *Skin*.

It is commended unreservedly by *Clara Barton, president Red Cross; The Smithsonian Institute; W. S. Thompson, president American Pharmaceutical Association; Thomas J. Semmes, president American Bar Association; Mrs. Emma J. Smith, associate editor Ladies' Home Journal; Bishop Newman, and very many others. Used in the bath rooms of the U. S. Capitol for years, and also used at the WHITE HOUSE DAILY.*

PRICE 25 CENTS. POND LILY CO., Washington, D.C. For Sale by Dealers in Toilet Articles.

NOTE.—We believe in advertising a good article and have experimentally adopted the plan of combining with other interests for mutual benefit in that line. For instance, our arrangement with a book-store (one of the oldest stands in Washington) enables us to supply our patrons with any publication they may desire, at lowest rates, by mail or otherwise. That is a respectable firm (the leading member of which was GENERAL GRANT'S first stenographer and last private secretary), consulting accountants and so on. If you want to learn stenography, book-keeping, or a modern language, write us. Shorthand lessons by mail. Phonetic alphabet sent on receipt of stamp. In short, if you want information on any subject whatever, send stamp for reply and we will give it, or try to find some one who can.

WARWICK "PERFECTION" CYCLES.

They are made of High-grade Material by skilled mechanics, and are

INTERCHANGEABLE

For Lady or Gentleman:

MAKERS: Warwick Cycle Mfg. Co. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DAY'S HORSE POWDER

Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c. 1 pound in each package. Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25 cts A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption

Sent for the relief of Consumptive persons. PRICE 25 CTS. For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

Many Persons Are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. HUMPHREYS' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	1.00
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) Humphreys' Medicine Co. richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH-HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Used by all owners of Horses and Cattle. A Compliment'ry copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry — Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N.Y.

WHO HAS NOT HAD POOR HOSE?

I HAVE AND IT DON'T PAY.

DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY ON INFERIOR HOSE BUT GET THE

"SPIRAL"

300 lbs. PRESSURE

IS JUST AS EASY TO GET

THE BEST

IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT.

THE SPIRAL HOSE is the only reliable Cotton Hose, which is proven by there being so many imitations. The genuine has FOUR distinguishing marks:

I. A single colored line running through it.

II. The patent mark "SPIRAL," patented March 30th, 1880.

III. The Corrugated band fastening hose to coupling.

IV. Corrugated coupling as shown in cut.

The "Spiral" Cotton Hose, having no outside covering to hold moisture as rubber hose does, dries like a towel. Insist on getting this Hose, as some dealers will try to sell an inferior one. Sample free if you mention this paper.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rubber Belting and Packing,

226 Devonshire St., BOSTON.

222 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 8 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

1891.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has never failed to justify its title as a "Journal of Civilization," and it has done so with a constant regard to enlarged possibilities of usefulness and a higher standard of artistic and literary excellence. It leaves untouched no important phase of the world's progress and presents a record, equally trustworthy and interesting, of the notable events, persons and achievements of our time.

Special Supplements will be continued in 1891. They will be literary, scientific, artistic, historical, critical, topographical or descriptive, as occasion may demand, and will continue to deserve the heartcommendation which has been bestowed on past issues by the press and the public. As a family Journal Harper's Weekly will, as heretofore, be edited with a strict regard for the qualities that make it a safe and welcome visitor to every home.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS

Per Year.

HARPER'S WEEKLY $4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR 4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the numbers for January of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases, for each volume, suitable for binding, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advert without the express order of HARPER BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS.

A. W. HAFF

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc. Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET, NEW YORK

North Carolina Shad a Specialty

No Agents.

H. Hallett & Co., Box 342 Portland, Maine

MEND YOUR OWN HOSE.

HUDSON'S HOSE MENDER

PAT. MAY 7, 1889.

EVERY OWNER OF HOSE NEEDS ONE.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL DEVICE —FOR— REPAIRING HOSE

THE MAN WHO HAS A HOSE HE KNOWS

Just how disagreeable it is to have goods and will tell you it is indispensable and saves its cost over and over again in saving clothing old hose as good as new.

PRICE ONLY $1.00

One box containing 6 menders, 20 Bands, and 1 Plier sent *prepaid* to any address on receipt of price.

CATHEDRAL BUILDING, C. E. HUDSON, BOSTON, MASS.

FIFTY THOUSAND COOKING AND HEATING STOVES PER ANNUM

THE MANUFACTURERS OF FURNISHINGS for the KITCHEN, the PANTRY, and the DINING ROOM is immense.

WITH LARGE CAPITAL, long experience, and favorable location for the cheapest coal, iron, and the lowest freight rates to all southern points, our goods are unexcelled in quality, and beyond competition in prices.

EVERY DEALER should have our Illustrated Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

Phillips & Buttorff Mnf'g. Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PERFUMES

—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—

LAND OF FLOWERS!

DOUSSAN'S Sweet South

In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,

EACH 65 CENTS.

ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.

LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUNEAS! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!

All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!

The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.

"Delicate as a cobweb." Lasting as the hills."

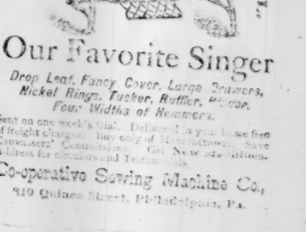
If your druggist don't keep them send amount in stamps and we will forward prepaid.

DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO. 46 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER

Warranted for Five Years.

ONLY $20. DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.



Our Favorite Singer

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Hemmer, Four Widths of Ruffles.

Sent on one week's trial. Delivered at your house free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers' Commissioners. Get New Price Catalogue. Address for circulars and Testimonials

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,

919 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ABSOLUTELY WATER-PROOF O.K. BITUMINOUS BUILDING PAPER FOR SHEATHING HOUSES.

We call attention to the novelty of its construction, it being composed of two sheets of paper with an interposed layer of water-proof bitumen or asphalt, the whole united under pressure, making a sanitary mildew-proof sheathing for the sides and floors of houses, that will last as long as the building upon which it is applied.

Experience has shown that the cheap papers commonly used for sheathing houses do not protect a building for any length of time, but soon mildew and fall to pieces, making the house drafty and damp; these defects can then only be remedied at great expense. A Good Sheathing like the O. K. Building Paper, can be obtained at a trifling cost, and is a waste of money to use an inferior article.

Put up in rolls 36 inches wide, containing 1,000 square feet.

SAMPLES, CIRCULAR AND PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. MICA ROOFING CO., 78 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

BICYCLES!

ALL SIZES, STYLES AND PRICES, —FOR— PEOPLE OF ANY AGE OR SEX.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE!

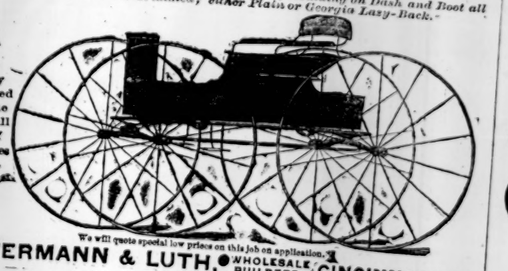
LARGEST BICYCLE HOUSE IN AMERICA.

AGENTS WANTED!

CHAS. F. STOKES MFG. CO., 293 and 295 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

THREE QUARTER OPEN BUGGY Hung on Thomas Coil Spring in the world, also hung on Brewster or Elliptic Springs, the best coil being Silver-Plated; Bands, Seat-Rail and Handles, Moulding on Dash and Boot all Finely Finished; Leather Trimmed; either Plain or Georgia Lazy-Back.

Write for our 56-page elegantly Illustrated Catalogue giving full details of all vehicles manufactured by us.



We will quote special low prices on this job on application.

RATTERMANN & LUTH, WHOLESALE BUILDERS, CINCINNATI, O.

SINGLE STRAP TRACK

HARNESS,

Price, $17.

The Leather, Workmanship and Finish are of the VERY BEST.

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING DIRECT.

We can sell you

Harness at from $6.00 up.
Road Carts from $9.50 up.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ACME MANUFACTURING CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SAVE YOUR BOILER BY USING

CHAMPION BOILER COMPOUND.

It is a vegetable liquid, perfectly harmless, and is the cheapest, best and most easily applied. Does its work satisfactorily and thoroughly. A trial will convince owners of boilers of its superiority over any other compound. No chemical acids in its composition. Agents Wanted.

PETCHELL & LOUGHLIN, Broad Street, N. Y.

GOLD & THOMAS.

WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin,

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gulrkin.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Cadwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T. B. Wilson, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S. Fowler, Treasurer,

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter: Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elihu Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS—

DR. R. H. McINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A Parlor Suit of Furniture for Sale.

I offer, at private sale, a Walnut set of Parlor Furniture. It is in good condition. It cost $75. I will take $30.
DR. R. H. McINTOSH.

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for its patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen, and Conveyances Furnished when Desired. Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers.
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

--Eagle Hotel--
Hertford, - - - - - N, C
Joseph H. Long, Propr

New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackl Block
HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Stevedores, butchers, farmers, machinists, builders, contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid Write for catalogue,
ULTON IRON & ENGINE WORKS
ab 852 10 Brush St, Detroit, Mic

A Marvelous Discovery Free.

Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently, Instantaneously, without pain or injury to the skin by Edison's Electro-Chemical Fluid, can be applied by a child. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle sent free, on receipt of 16 cents St amp to pay postage. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING DEC'R 9, 1890.

☞"Coon and 'possum" time.

☞The cotton and corn are mostly gathered.

☞Mr. E. V. Davenport, of Tyrrell, has removed to this county.

☞What splendid weather for out door work the past six weeks has been.

☞The vacancy in the Keepership of the Pasquotank Poor o use caused by the death of E. M. Stanton has been filled by the appointment of Joseph Spence, of Mount Hermon.

☞Col. R. B, Creecy, editor of the *Economist*, has been appointed by the Governor a delegate to the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention which meets at Asheville on the 17th inst.

☞The Colored Methodist Conference was held at Edenton last week. Bishop J. W. Hood presided. It is reported that the sessions were the most interesting in the history of the Conference. The talent and ability of its ministerial membership is largely increasing.

☞Rev J. T. Love, formerly of Elizabeth City, has been selected by the Baptist Board of Missions to take charge of the Sunday school and colportage work in North Carolina. A hundred missionaries are appointed, mainly in destitute fields in the State, one of these going to Hyde county.

☞Hope! What a blessed thing it is. It is a flower that lives and flourishes in the most desert soil, without water, without prop, without care; it smiles when the skies are so black and so heavy that they seem ready to fall—yea, it still lives when every other flower that grew in the soul is dead!

☞To a question propounded by "Earnest Inquirer," the CAROLINIAN answers, yes. All who read cannot fail to see that the trend of the intelligent religious opinion of the age is advancing—that the thinking world is coming into the sunlight of a grander conception of God, of life and of human destiny.

☞For years the CAROLINIAN has been trying to impress the farmers of this section with the importance of more diversification in their crops. Too generally they have been entertaining the idea that corn and cotton mainly could be successfully cultivated, but more and more our farmers have been experimenting with a greater variety of crops and the results are proving so satisfactory that they will not only continue diversifying but increase it. This is what this section needs—a thorough diversification of crops.

☞We clip the following notice from a recent issue of the Lynchburg, Va, *Virginian*:

Messrs. James Cleland & Sons have sold their machine and foundry business to the Cleland Machine Works Company, who intend to enlarge and improve the plant, which fronts on Eighth street. The officers of the new company are as follows: Cecil P. Pool, president and general manager; Charles W. Pool, secretary and treasurer; Charles W. Hicks, superintendent of shops; and Messrs. C. P. Pool. C. W. Pool, C. W. Hicks, James M. Cleland and H. B. Stegar, directors.

Both Cecil P. and Charles W. Pool are Elizabeth City boys, the latter a son of Judge Pool.

☞At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City Fair held yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. R. B. Creecy; Vice Presidents, M. N. Sawyer, of Camden, R. B. Flora, of Currituck, C. W. Grandy, of Pasquotank and A. F. Riddick, of Perquimans; Secretary, W. C. Underwood; Treasurer, Moses Weisel; Board of Directors, D. B. Bradford, P. John, D. S. Kramer, J. B. Flora and J. W. Albertson jr. The Finance Committee reported that notwithstanding, because of the storm, there was but one day's Fair this year, the receipts left a surplus after paying the premiums and all expenses. It is proposed to add a wing to the Main Building to give room for the increasing exhibits. The prospects are specially encouraging for 1891.

☞The "Neuse," the handsome new steam propeller built at Wilmington, Del, to ply on the Eastern Carolina Dispatch Line between Elizabeth City and Newberne, arrived here on Wednesday. She will connect here with the Norfolk Southern Railroad. Peter Davis, formerly of the "Eaglet," is Master. She is a fine vessel. 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, 11 feet depth of hold, and is propelled by two tripple expansion condensing engines 12 by 20 by 30 with two steel boilers, each 20½ feet long and 96 inches in diameter, capable of sustaining a pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch. Her tonnage is 720.18 gross and 487.04 net. The interior arrangements are comfortable and comple. The main saloon on the hurricane deck is 125 feet long and bordered on either side by fourteen staterooms, two of which contain handsomely fitted bridal chambers. The smoking room, dining saloon and main saloon are furnished with plush covered furniture, and trimmed in buttonwood. In addition to the 28 staterooms there are 92 berths. She is brilliantly lighted with incandescent electric lights.

☞Passive faith is like a dummy watch; it is without works.

——Small profit is better than sluggish goods—Robinson & Co.

☞Colossal nerve is the only capital some men now have in business.

——Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell.*

☞One who has tried it says that a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar will stop hiccough.

——A satisfied customer is the best advertisement—Robinson & Co.

☞Mrs. Grundy says that there isn't half the religion there ought to be at some of the churches.

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞The "Card" of Hon. C. M. Bernard, late Republican candidate for Congress in this District, has a courageous ring. Read it.

——Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices.*

☞"Inquirer" asks where a copy of the McKinley bill can be obtained? Write to the Secretary of the Treasury and he will send you one.

——Choice confectionaries, Canned Goods, Eggs, Plums, Peaches, &c, at Robinson & Co.

☞In the distribution of vocations it is a strange fact that the man who could run a newspaper to suit everyone is always in some other business than journalism.

——Try a pair of Evett's fine shoes for ladies at Moses Weisel's.

☞This life is a battle, and the man who lies in the shade in summer and by the fire winter and does nothing but grumble at the success of others will never win a victory, even under the most favorable circumstances.

——Ladies, children and gents' hats are pretty well known at Moses Weisel's. Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes &c.

☞"A Reader" asks the CAROLINIAN: "Did the Fifth ballot, passed the House at Washington" I did. It was passed on the 21 of July, 1888, by a vote of 162 to 149. The Senate had a bill of its own and no vote was reached in that body on the Mills bill.

——Cabbage Plants for Sale: I have about 20,000 cabbage plants which I will sell at 10 cents per hundred.
GEO. D. PEOR.

☞It is not the cow whose milk gives the most butter that is necessarily "the best butter cow," but rather the cow who costs the least in proportion to the yield. If to get a certain yield of butter you must feed two or three times as much in one case as in the other, the cost becomes an important matter.

——Try one of Moses Weisel's fashionable hats.

——STOVES FOR SALE.—Two Parlor or Siteing Room self-heating stoves for sale. Nearly as good as new. Very cheap. Call at this office.

☞How some men prate about the "rich," A man competent to earn, to make, to get his thousands must in some sense be better equipped than his fellows. But what nuisance to say that "luck" brings money! Good fortune, a happy combination of fortuitious circumstances does enter into the problem, doubtless. And they all count; but, after all, it is intelligent industry, and, what is quite as much to the point, it is industrious intelligence that brings about the successful results.

——A quick purchaser is better than a dollar—Robinson & Co.

☞A patron, upon renewing his subscription, writes:

"However much some may differ with the CAROLINIAN politically there is one thing every honest reader must concede, and that is, it has always been ardently devoted to the material interests—the developing of the resources and the upbuilding of all this section and for that reason I do not fail to appreciate and sustain it."

When such kind words are accompanied by the evidence as in this instance, that the writer means them they are gratefully appreciated.

——Fowler & Co, keep Reed's the shoe for ladies and misses. You have a choice of 100 styles they will have your trade specialty for you.

LOCAL MENTION.

The good work of paving Main street with oyster shells is now going on.—Several prominent Railroad and Steamboat men arrived here on a Palace car on Wednesday. After a stroll through the town the most of them took passage on the "Neuse" for Newberne.—The CAROLINIAN acknowledges calls on Thursday from J. M. Gray esq. of Manteo and J. W. Halstead esq. of Lilly.—Miss Bettie Beasley, of Bath, is here on a visit to her aunt Mrs. W. H. Lyon on upper Church street.—Mr. W. A. Moody has sold his property on East Main street to Capt. A. S. Conklin. It has been leased by Mr S. E. Speight.—Charles Levi esq. of Philadelphia, is here looking after some vacant town lots in which he is interested.—Rev. Charles C. Brothers is visiting his parents on Road street. He is now stationed in Caldwell county.—Rev. T. W. Babb, of the *Perquimans Record*, dropped in the other day. He speaks hopefully of his newspaper venture.—A new beginner in business asks the CAROLINIAN for a motto. Well, here is a good one:

Mind your business, tell no lies,
Pay your debts and ADVERTISE.

—Some of the young folks are asking: "Will Christmas presents be affected by the McKinley bill?"—The "snobs" are sometimes known by the kind of vehicles they drive.—Mr. J. C. Markham is going to return form Norfolk to Elizabeth City. He has leased the room now occupied by Mr. Speight on lower Main street. He thinks there is "no place like Elizabeth City," and he is right.—The CAROLINIAN don't believe that the Creator ever intended that any man should be a loafer.—Rev. Dr. Taylor, President of Wake Forest College, spent a couple of days here last week. The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a pleasant call.—"Yes, marriage is a lottery and I'm drawing a prize," said a North end young pater familias the other day as he was pushing the baby carriage along.

The wise man knows he does not know
In spite of all his labor;
But then he's reconciled to think
That neither does his neighbor.

—Taylor & Co, proprietors of one of the large oyster canning factories, finding it impossible to secure hands enough for their work, have imported some twenty-five families of Behemians, about one hundred persons in all. They have taken quarters in the large Bradford store building on Road street.—Mr. S. S. Fowler has returned from a visit to Philadelphia.—Mr. Zuumerman is having his oyster shell factory covered with a corrugated iron roof. It is said to be cheaper than shingles and safer. —Miss Wood, of Edenton, is visiting her sister Mrs. A. Wadsworth, on Church street.—Still more vessels making Elizabeth City their calling port.—Mr. E. J. Bosworth, of Blossburg, Pa, who spent some time here left for home on Thursday.—We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Hathaway of the Crystal Ice factory is sick.—Ice is being put in place. The Company expect to begin operations by the 1st of January.—"What!" said the black Bourbon in the 1st Ward to a neighbor, "Do you take the CAROLINIAN? I thought that you were a good Democrat," "So I am," was the reply, "but I take the CAROLINIAN because myself and family like it because it gives the local and general news." Scores of "good Democrats" take it for the same reason.—On Thanksgiving day

The Nimrods who with dog and gun
Went out to have such lots of fun,
Returned with not a boastful word,
And some with neither squirrel or bird!

—Said a visitor the other day, who had been over the city, "I like the business activity see manifested here. Your town is growing, and I see evidences to satisfy me that it is going to keep on doing so."—Mr. C. E. Kramer has sold his interest in the Kramer Brothers large Saw and Planing Mill to Mr. R. O Preyer, late of Cleveland, O., now a resident here. The firm name will be changed to Kramer Brothers & Co. —Mr. S. B. Yeager, of Plymouth, dropped in last evening.—Capt. J. W. T. Smith is confined to his room, at his home in the First Ward, by sickness.—The *Falcon* is no longer the "official organ" of the county, the new Board of Commissioners having selected the *Economist*.

For Sale.

A store with residence attached and 4 out houses, located in the central business portion of Edenton, is offered for sale on liberal terms. For information apply at this office.

A CARD.

To the Republicans of the First Congressional District of North Carolina:

In answer to the many kind letters from friend's throughout this District, I desire to return my thanks and to say *though defeated we are not conquered.* To our erring brothers who this time sold their principles or were indifferent, overpersuaded or proved traitors, I say to each of you come back and "sin no more." To the faithful ones I say "continue faithful to the end," and to you the promise is given at any time I can serve you or the party's good, command me.

There is no reason for us to be discouraged in our district. We have both as well as others and better than many. So let us all hands "pitch our tents" reorganize the party and carry again in 1892.

Returning my grateful thanks to a so faithful and true patriots who gave me and our party their support in the recent election and hoping that God will spare my life to help you make a successful fight for our grand old party and its principles in 1892, I am, with kind regards,

Very truly,
C. M. BERNARD.
Greenville, N. C., Dec. 3, '90.

—Lines to Moses Weisel's competitors:

Just sit and take it easy,
You are not scared we hope,
For though your talk is breezy
With his prices you can't cope.

Died.

At Terry's Lakeside Plantation, Washington county, N. C., November 29th, Henry Leighton, late of Argnylshire, Scotland, in the 78th year of his age; mourned and deeply regretted by his bereaved family.

In the New York *Ledger* of Nov. 29, Robert Grant begins a brilliant and entertaining social satire under the title of "Mrs. Harold Stagg." The story is told with the amusing and quiet cleverness which has made the author's reputation, and contains many striking ideas which will cause Society's backbone to creep. Like "The Anglomaniacs," it places its heroine under a cross-fire from a wealthy swell and a talented youth to fame and fortune unknown—a situation which allows Mr. Grant a coveted opportunity to bombard New York society.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

John Harris, near Falkland, Pitt county, stands at the head of yields of cotton per acre. From twenty-two acres he has ginned and packed forty-two bales of cotton.

Have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and pronounce it the best medicine in use. A case of consumption here was cured by its use. We recommend it.
Jeffress, Roberts & Co,
South Boston, Va.

Salvation Oil is the best and greatest remedy yet discovered. It cures rheumatism or neuralgia in one or two days, Price 25c.

Neuralgic Persons
And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, right or wrong, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own local town, without being away from home overnight. We furnish everything. We start you. No capital required. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is entirely new, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Some are earning from $5 to $25 per week and upwards, and all who engage can do the same. A little ambition and energy needed. We show you how and teach you FREE. You can make from 50c to $2 per hour and upwards. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

1891.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the Fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion-plates and patterns sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1891 Agnes B. Ormsbee will write a series of articles on "The House Comfortable;" Juliet Corson will treat of "Sanitary Living," and an interesting succession of papers on "Women in Art and History," superbly illustrated, will be furnished by Theodore Child. The serial stories will be by Walter Besant and Thomas Hardy.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
Per Year:
HARPER'S BAZAR.....4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY.....$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....2 00
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt or order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.
Address: HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York

Scribner's Magazine.

For the coming year will be noteworthy for a number of special features which the Publishers believe are of very unusual interest, and among them the following may be mentioned:

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD

contributes to the December number the first of a series of four "Articles upon Japan," its people, its ways and its thoughts. Mr. Robert Blum, who was commissioned to go to Japan for Scribner's Magazine has prepared a very remarkable series of drawings to illustrate Sir Edwin's papers. Articles upon the recent Japanese Festival will follow, illustrated by Mr. Blum.

HENRY M. STANLEY

has prepared for the January number an important article upon "The Pigmies of the Great African Forest." Another contribution in this field will be Mr. J. Scott Keltie's account of the recent "African Exhibition" held in London. Both papers will be amply illustrated.

THE WELCOMER,

a Serial Novel by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourn, will run through a large part of the year. Illustrated by Hole. A two-part story by Frank L. Stockton will also appear.

PROF. JAMES BRYCE, M. P.,

author of "The American Commonwealth" will write a series of four articles upon India, embodying the results of his recent journey and studies on this land of never-ending interest.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

will be the subject of an important series somewhat upon the lines of the successful Railroad Articles. "Passenger Travel," "The Life of Officers and Men," "Speed and Safety Devices," and "Management," are some of the subjects touched upon and illustrated.

GREAT STREETS OF THE WORLD

is the title of a novel collection of articles on which the author and artist will collaborate to give the characteristics of famous thoroughfares. The first, on "Broadway," will be written by Richard Harding Davis and illustrated by Arthur B. Frost. Other; will follow on "Piccadilly," London "Boulevard," Paris; "The Corso", Rome.

The price of Scribner's Magazine admits of adding a subscription to one's other reading at very small cost. Orders should be sent at once.

$3 A Year. 25 Cents a Number.
Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers
743-745 Broadway, New York

I PAY

For This Space,

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

The Best People

Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All Thinking People

Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a

High Grade of Quality.

Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SALONSKY.

ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

—The—
Elizabeth City Academy.
For Both Sexes.
Opens its 13th Annual Term Sept. 22, 1890

Prepares for college or business. Commercial department enlarged, offering fine opportunities for business education. Faculty of five teachers. Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including full board and tuition, from $100 to $135. Music and Art extra. Send for catalogue,
S. L. SHEEP. Principal.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

☞A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U, S, Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo,, with description. We advise if patentable or not FREE of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C.A. Snow & Co,
—OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,—
Washington, - D. C

Prompt Returns. Established 1866.
J. W. WHARTON,
Wholesale
—Fruit and Produce—
Commission Merchant,
5 South Deleware Avenue Market, Phila.
Oranges, Apples Potatoes
Onions, Peaches, Berries and
Southern Vegetables
A Specialty.
Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Consider for a Moment

When you are planning your Christmas gifts that there are places where a barrel of flour will be more useful than a manicure set, and a good cook will bring more comfort than a volume of bad poetry. We recognize that a Grocery and Hardware stock does not contain many of those jim cracks and gew-gaws now commonly known as Holiday Goods, but if you want to send real comfort and gladness into a family please remember that there is nothing more useful or acceptable than will be found in our Store. What we have for this purpose is of the best and finest.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints, Oils, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c., &c

☞FULL STOCK, GOOD QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICES☜

ROBINSON & CO.,
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery. Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO MEET THE

Wants of the People.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

☞I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of☜
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—

P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

H. Hiltgartner Sons
STEAM
Marble Granite Works, Monuments, &c.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.
F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

Maltby & Oldfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN
Norfolk Steam Works Hand-made, Pressed, Moulded or Shaped Building and Paving Bricks.
Drain Tiles,
For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.
Cement Pipe,
For Well Curbs and large Culverts.
George S. Oldfield,
Office & P. O. Address 26 Holt St. & at works.
—Telephone No. 206.—
Manufactories, Maltby St., & B. C. Turnpike.
Norfolk, - Va.

You Must PAINT Your House.
Be Wise and consider the CONSEQUENCES of using injurious paints.
U.S. Gutta Percha Paint
IS ABSOLUTELY BEST
AN ELASTIC PRESERVATIVE.
Contains GUTTA PERCHA and other valuable gums combined with PURE LINSEED OIL which gives it greatest elasticity, durability and covering capacity and makes it water and weather proof.
Best Pigments, Pure Lead, Double Ground. An economical and absolutely reliable paint.
It expands and contracts without cracking and will stand in any climate.
The best, hence cheapest for both painters and consumers.
If your dealer is unable or unwilling to furnish you this paint or gives you full information address nearest manufactory.
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
GOLD MEDAL NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION, 1884-1885.
HIGHEST AWARD American Institute N. Y., 1887.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT MAY 1 1890.

Mail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11.25 A. M., Northbound, leaves at 2.23 P. M. arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.
The Accommodation daily, except Sunday, leaves at 7:00 A. M, and returning arrives at 9.45 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.
Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.
M' K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City,
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.
T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.
HENRY ROBERT Superintend

A Handsome and Useful Present,

"GET THE BEST."
The PAUL E. WIRT
Fountain Pen.

"An absolutely perfect fountain pen, compared with which all others are frank failures."—*Mark Twain.*
Gives absolute satisfaction to over 300,000 people. Simple, Durable and Reliable. To suit any hand.
☞More sold than all others combined
Send for Catalogue.
Address, PAUL E. WIRT, Bloomsburg, Pa,
(Mention this Paper.)

CRUSHED AT WORK.

Half a Score of Men Perish Terribly.

Buried Under a Crumbling Furnace at Joliet, Ill.

The blast furnace known as No. 2, a part of the Joliet (Ill.) Steel Company's plant, gave way at noon the other day and fell to the ground while twenty men were at work upon it. Nine men were killed. Their names are as follows:

Stans Fasmeck, top filler; Neils Larson, bottom filler; Theodore Larson, bottom filler; Gus Loosa, cager; Frank Miller, bottom filler; John Peterson, rigger; Thomas Swanson, rigger; John Umlustadis, bottom filler.

Late that night the body of an unknown man was found.

Those fatally injured are: August Diremer, legs crushed; Patrick Kilcullen, leg crushed; C. Lind, badly crushed; Oscar Wenberg, hurt about the head.

Five others were seriously hurt. The cause of the accident was the giving way of the columns which support the furnace and the consequent collapse of the great two hundred ton retort.

The blast had been blown out and the men were at work on the inside taking out the brick lining preparatory to relining it when the crash came. Thousands of men, women and children rushed to the scene as soon as the disaster became known, and the police had hard work keeping the people back while the rescuers were at work.

When the furnace collapsed there were eleven men on the inside, six at the bottom and five on top. The furnace carried with it the blowpipes and roof of the casting shed and buried itself in the earth so deeply that the work of rescue was exceedingly difficult.

Hundreds of men offered their services and the work began at once. Superintendent Pettigrew directing the workers. Several physicians were on hand promptly, but left in a few moments for the hospital upon learning that there was little hope for the men who had been working upon the inside of the retort.

One man, who had been working on top was carried down, but the others were thrown off when the fall came and thus escaped instant death. Of the nine wounded four were working on the outside and were struck by flying pieces of iron.

All the wounded were promptly carried to the hospital and everything possible done for them. Hundreds of women and children—relatives and friends of the victims—crowded around the hospital and clamored for admittance with the most pitiful appeals.

In the meantime the work of rescuing the bodies from the wrecked retort was going on, but owing to the manner in which the iron casing was crushed and bent it was difficult to get at the bodies. Finally an entrance was effected, and during the afternoon four corpses were reached. All were horribly crushed and mangled, some of them beyond recognition.

Great masses of brick and iron had fallen upon them, and death must have been instantaneous. Later in the evening the rescuers succeeded in getting out another body.

PARNELL AT BAY.

Stormy Meeting of the Irish Members of Parliament.

The meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons in London, England, called to consider what action the Nationalist party shall take in regard to the leadership of the party, began at noon. Mr. Parnell and his Private Secretary were the first to arrive. Mr. Parnell took the chair and called the meeting to order. Telegrams from the delegates of the party now in the United States and from Archbishop Croke were read. An adjournment was then taken until 1:30 o'clock to allow the members to procure lunch.

Before the meeting Mr. Parnell held a conference with his supporters. Messrs. Joseph Nolan, Kenny, John Redmond, William Redmond, Edward Harrington, Power, Shiel and O'Kelly were present at the conference.

When the meeting reconvened about seventy-five Irish members of the House were present.

The motion for the retirement of Mr. Parnell was made by Mr. John Barry, member for South Wexford, who aided the late Isaac Butt in founding the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain in 1872.

Mr. Joseph Nolan, member for North Louth, submitted an amendment to the effect that the question of the retirement of Parnell should be postponed until the members had personally ascertained the views of their constituents on the subject the party then to meet in Dublin and decide the matter.

Mr. Parnell ruled out of order any reference to his conduct in the O'Shea case and this brought him into frequent collision with the different speakers, especially Mr. Healy, with whom Parnell exchanged hot words.

Parnell displayed great passion throughout.

At half-past eleven the meeting adjourned until noon next day.

HAWAII'S KING HERE.

Kalakaua Arrives at San Francisco in Search of Health.

The United States steamer Charleston, with King Kalakaua of Hawaii on board, entered the harbor at San Francisco, Cal., at 11 o'clock a few mornings ago. The United States steamer Swatara met the Charleston and saluted her—as did the forts afterward—accompanying the Charleston to her moorings. Colonel McFarlane, Chamberlain to King Kalakaua, said that the King visited California for the benefit of his health and his eyesight. The King, he added, would probably remain in California five or six weeks, but would not go East. The King is accompanied only by Colonel McFarlane and a few servants.

Prior to leaving Honolulu, Kalakaua issued a proclamation designating Princess Liliokalam as regent. The Charleston and the Swatara again fired a royal salute as the King left the ship. Upon arriving at the wharf he was received by General Gibbon, commanding the Division of the Pacific, and Consul General McKinley, of Hawaii. A battalion of United States cavalry was drawn up in line, facing the wharf. Great crowds of people surrounded the landing-place. King Kalakaua immediately entered a carriage and was driven to the Palace Hotel, where a reception was given him, which was attended by Governor Waterman, Mayor Pond, representatives of the commercial organizations and a number of citizens.

THE new fast mail train running between Chicago and New York will make the distance of 928 miles in twenty-four hours.

THE MARKETS.

49

NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 25	@	5 15
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	7 25
Sheep	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs	5 25	@	6 65
Hogs—Live	3 25	@	3 90
Dressed		4½@	6
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 15	@	5 40
Patents	5 15	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 03⅝@		1 05¼
Rye—State	70	@	*82
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	57	@	63
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	54
Mixed Western	47	@	50
Hay—Good	45	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.75c
Butter—State Creamery	25	@	26½
Dairy, fair to good	16	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	12	@	24
Factory	8	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	9⅜
Skims—Light	6½	@	6¾
Western	6	@	8¾
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	31

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 80	@	5 65
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 00	@	4 00
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	1 03¼
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	57½	@	58
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	50
Barley—No. 1 Canada	94	@	95

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by	—	@	35
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 50	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	21	@	24

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	5
Lambs	5½	@	5¾
Hogs—Northern	4½	@	5¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Dec	98½	@	99
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Dec	58	@	58¼
Oats—Ungraded White	50	@	50½
Potatoes	50	@	1 00
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Deposits Bank at Indiana, Penn., has closed its doors. The extent of the failure is unknown.

THE Bessemer plant of the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company has shut down for an indefinite time. Twelve hundred men are thrown out of employment.

THE A. Campbell Manufacturing Company (cotton yarns), at Manayunk, Penn., was damaged by fire to the extent of $300,000. One fireman was killed and three others were injured by falling walls.

The Secretary of the Navy has made a contract with E. W. Bliss & Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture of projectiles for the service. A contract has been given the firm amounting to $125,000 to install a plant such as is needed.

LYTTLETON LONG, a brother of Colonel Charles Long, the African explorer, was arrested in New York City for forging checks belonging to Jacob D. Nordlinger to the amount of $10,000.

MR. AND MRS. CYRUS W. FIELD celebrated their golden wedding in New York City.

THOMAS fatally injured are: August Diremer, legs crushed; Patrick Kilcullen, leg crushed; C. Lind, badly crushed; Oscar Wenberg, hurt about the head.

Five others were seriously hurt. The cause of the accident was the giving way of the columns which support the furnace and the consequent collapse of the great two hundred ton retort.

The blast had been blown out and the men were at work on the inside taking out the brick lining preparatory to relining it when the crash came. Thousands of men, women and children rushed to the scene as soon as the disaster became known, and the police had hard work keeping the people back while the rescuers were at work.

When the furnace collapsed there were eleven men on the inside, six at the bottom and five on top. The furnace carried with it the blowpipes and roof of the casting shed and buried itself in the earth so deeply that the work of rescue was exceedingly difficult.

Hundreds of men offered their services and the work began at once. Superintendent Pettigrew directing the workers. Several physicians were on hand promptly, but left in a few moments for the hospital upon learning that there was little hope for the men who had been working upon the inside of the retort.

One man, who had been working on top was carried down, but the others were thrown off when the fall came and thus escaped instant death. Of the nine wounded four were working on the outside and were struck by flying pieces of iron.

All the wounded were promptly carried to the hospital and everything possible done for them. Hundreds of women and children—relatives and friends of the victims—crowded around the hospital and clamored for admittance with the most pitiful appeals.

In the meantime the work of rescuing the bodies from the wrecked retort was going on, but owing to the manner in which the iron casing was crushed and bent it was difficult to get at the bodies. Finally an entrance was effected, and during the afternoon four corpses were reached. All were horribly crushed and mangled, some of them beyond recognition.

Great masses of brick and iron had fallen upon them, and death must have been instantaneous. Later in the evening the rescuers succeeded in getting out another body.

South and West.

ROBERT LEEDS and Jeremiah Hitchcock were fatally injured in a railroad collision at Cherokee, Iowa.

THE Brazilian naval officers visited Annapolis (Md.) Naval Academy and were entertained at dinner by Secretary Tracy.

THE Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency are drifting into the inaccessible Bad Lands.

THOMAS G. JONES was inaugurated Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery, to succeed Thomas Seay.

THE First National Bank of Texarkana, Texas, has suspended. This is the oldest banking institution in the city.

ELLIS MILLER, the Union County murderer, was hanged early on a recent morning in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

A KENTUCKY farmer came across the river to Evansville, Ind., and engaged five colored men to load corn on a barge. The party attempted to cross in a skiff. The river was very rough, and when near the Kentucky shore the skiff was capsized and the five colored men drowned.

THE Bank of Commerce in West Superior, Wis., closed its doors and made assignments. Among the depositors was the city, which had with them $230,000.

THE business portion of the town of Collinwood, Ohio, was completely wiped out by fire.

COLONEL HEYL, of the United States Army, alleges that the Indian trouble was due to a scarcity of rations; a blizzard prevails in the Northwest and prevents fear of immediate danger from the Indians.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ISAAC M. JORDAN was instantly killed at Cincinnati, Ohio, by falling through an elevator shaft at Lincoln's Inn Court, which had been carelessly left open.

THE Farmers' Alliance Convention at Ocala, Fla., appointed a committee to look into certain insinuations against President Polk and others.

THE fine cut department of the Scotten tobacco works at Detroit, Mich., was destroyed by fire. Two firemen, O. G. Robinson and Patrick Coughlin, were killed. Loss $300,000.

FIRE destroyed the Arlington Hotel and four adjoining buildings at Oxford, Ala. A falling wall fatally injured W. H. Orr, Chief of the Fire Department; Walter Gallagher, fireman, and J. M. Whitesides and C. J. Dodd. Loss $100,000.

A PASSENGER train bound for Kansas City was wrecked at Jacksonville, Mo. Frederick Smith, of Pekin, Ill., and Judge J. K. Riffell, of Kansas City, were instantly killed.

B. C. TILLMAN, elected Governor of South Carolina by the Farmers' Alliance, was inaugurated in front of the State House in Columbia in the presence of a large crowd from all parts of the State. This is the second time in the history of the State that a Governor has been inaugurated in the open air.

THE mother of United States Senator Turpie, of Indiana, was burned to death at Delphi, in that State, her clothing catching fire from the fire-place. She was ninety years old.

A FIRE started in Brookville, Kan., and before the flames could be extinguished the greater portion of the town was destroyed.

Washington.

REPUBLICAN Senators in caucus agreed to press the Force bill to speedy passage.

THE debt statement issued shows an increase in the Public Debt in the month of November, amounting to $6,130,819. The surplus in the Treasury aggregates $50,044,625, against $67,803,033 a month ago; a decrease of $8,758,408.

GENERAL MILES spent a half hour with the Secretary of the Interior in discussing the Indian situation. Upon leaving the Secretary's office, in answer to inquiries, he said that the Sioux continued to be much excited and that he feared an outbreak. He said he regarded the situation as alarming.

THE President has directed the removal from office of Joseph H. Wilson, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, on the ground of neglect of duty and inattention to the public interests.

THE Fifty-first Congress reassembled to take up again for three months the labors of legislation left unfinished at the end of the long session on October 1. There was an unusually full attendance in both branches.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation that in cases of collision at sea the masters of vessels must stand by and aid each other.

ADMIRAL DE SILVIERA and other Brazilian officers looked upon the sessions of the two houses of Congress, under the chaperonage of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy. Admiral Silviera and Senor Valente at night returned the complimentary banquet given them by Secretary Tracy. Covers for one hundred were laid at the Arlington. Nearly every prominent army and navy official in Washington was among the guests present. Secretary Blaine was also present.

THE President has nominated Lathrop B. Kinney, to be Probate Judge in Sevier County, Utah; Everett B. Sanders to be Register of the Land Office at Wausau, Wis.; Robert H. Johnson to be Receiver of Public Moneys, at Wausau, Wis.

THE Democratic Senators in caucus resolved to oppose the Election Force bill to the end.

THE Japanese Charge d'Affaires has just received a telegram from his Government announcing the appointment of Mr. Gozo Fateno to be Minister of Japan to the United States.

THE Intercontinental Railway Commission, composed of representatives from the United States and other American republics, met for organization in the diplomatic chamber of the Department of State.

CONSUL GENERAL EDWARDS, at Berlin, reporting on the patent system of Germany as contrasted with that of the United States, calls especial attention to a provision of the German law permitting the cancellation of a patent where the invention is not put in operation in Germany within three years.

SURGEON-GENERAL BAXTER, of the United States Army, who was recently stricken with paralysis, died at his house in Washington. Dr. Baxter was born in Vermont in 1837. He had been in the Government service for thirty years.

Foreign.

FIVE of the six Irish members of Parliament now in this country issued a manifesto at Chicago declaring that Mr. Parnell must retire as leader of the Home Rule Party.

LORD WENLOCK has been appointed Governor of the Madras (India) Presidency, vice Lord Connemara.

AN English war vessel has gone to the New Hebrides to punish the natives for an act of cannibalism, two men, an English trader and his son, having been killed and eaten on one of the islands.

THE wife of Major Gregg, an instructor in the Sandhurst Royal Military College, Berkshire, England, suddenly became insane and murdered her mother. The demented woman then took her own life.

THE Irish Home Rule members of the British Parliament held another long and exciting meeting in London, but without result; a motion to postpone the question of Parnell's retirement was defeated.

ADVICES from the Congo State report that the natives are still rebellious, and that fighting has occurred between them and the forces of the State. Eight natives were killed and twenty wounded.

A FRENCH woman, the Marquise Gaggei, while traveling in a railway carriage from Monoco to Toulon, was attacked by thieves, who pinioned her and robbed her of $1250.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE COURTNEY has left for England to float a loan for a few million dollars to pay off some $2,000,000 of Canada's floating liability and to meet maturing liabilities on account of interest on the national debt.

THE body of a young peasant girl, so horribly mutilated as to suggest the handiwork of a "Jack the Ripper," has been found in a forest in the vicinity of Berne, Switzerland.

MR. BALFOUR, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has ordered a man-of-war to secure ten tons of meal and immediately proceed to the relief of the distressed people of Clare Island and Innistyrk.

ADVICES from Orenburg, Eastern Russia, state that the mercury suddenly fell from three degrees of warmth to thirty degrees of cold. Four caravans of horses, sheep and camels and thirty Kirghese, who were riding across the steppes, were frozen to death.

THE British House of Commons voted $25,000 for the relief of distress in Ireland.

ACCORDING to a census just made the population of Berlin, Germany, is 1,574,485.

BEVIS, RUSSELL & CO., merchants, of London, England, and Bombay, India, have failed. Their liabilities amount to $1,150,000.

THE body of the late King of Holland was buried at Delft with impressive ceremonies.

ROBERT LOEWENSTEIN died at Frankfort, Germany, after being inoculated with Koch's lymph. His death struggles are said to have been terrible in their fury and evident suffering.

SIX female paupers perished in the burning of the workhouse at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EVANGELIST MOODY is growing stouter and a great deal of silver has crept into his hair.

DEAN PEROWNE, well known as a Biblical scholar, has become Bishop of Worcester, England.

EASTMAN JOHNSON is to paint ex-President Grover Cleveland. The portrait is to hang in the White House.

MRS. THEODORE IRVING, the founder of the order of King's Daughters, is the widow of a nephew of Washington Irving.

FROM noon till four o'clock every day P. T. Barnum takes a nap, and during those hours no one is allowed to disturb him.

PRESIDENT BLISS, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, recently declined an increase of salary from $8000 to $12,000 a year.

THE Queen of Spain dines at eight o'clock and goes to bed at ten. She rises at six and spends an hour at prayer and in making her toilet.

JUSTICE BREWER, of the United States Supreme Court, has removed his beard and now appears on the bench with a clean-shaven face.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has decorated Professor Koch, discoverer of the consumption cure, with the grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle.

MARION CRAWFORD, the American novelist, has command of eleven languages, besides the ancient Sanscrit, in which he is fairly well versed.

THE private correspondence of the Prince of Wales is something enormous. He is said to receive four times as many letters a day as does the President of the United States.

THE poet John Boyle O'Reilly's grave in Holyhood Cemetery, Brookline, Mass., will be marked by a giant boulder of conglomerate rock about twelve feet square and weighing seventy-five tons.

WILLIAM MORRIS, the English poet, delights in rude apparel, and nothing pleases him more, it is said, than to be mistaken for a seafaring man. Mr. Morris is a graduate of Oxford and is fifty-six years old.

SIR JOHN WOOD, of Preston, England, who was so influential in introducing baseball into England, is visiting the United States. Sir John has been round the world twice, and has witnessed the sports of all nations.

MISS CLARA BARTON, the famous Red Cross nurse, lives quietly in Washington, shunning notoriety. She has an income of $8000 a year from an estate she inherited, but she spends only $2000 of this sum, devoting the rest to charity.

STEVE HOLCOMBE, the converted Louisville (Ky.) gambler, who is now one of the successful Evangelists of the country, is a slim, spectacled man, usually clad in a closely buttoned Prince Albert coat. He is brimful of nervous energy.

GOVERNOR HOARD, of Wisconsin, as soon as he is released from the cares of office this winter, will fill many engagements to speak on dairy topics, not only in the Badger State, but also in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and Canada.

THE house that is being built in Washington by the widow of ex-Senator Chandler, of Michigan, promises to be the finest private residence in the capital. It is built of white brick and stone, and will look more like a public building than a private house.

ONE of the finest veins of coking coal yet discovered has recently been found in Southeastern Virginia, measuring twenty-two feet in thickness, with two feet of slate. It belongs to the Flat Top or Pocahontas field, which has been partially developed in the last few years and became so universally known for its coke and steaming qualities.

Not a Local Disease

Because catarrh affects your head, it is not therefore a local disease. If it did not exist in your blood, it could not manifest itself in your nose. The blood now in your brain is before you finish reading this article, back in your heart again and soon distributed to your liver, stomach, kidneys, and so on. Whatever impurities the blood does not carry away, cause what we call diseases. Therefore when you have catarrh of the head, a snuff or other inhalant can at most give only temporary relief. The only way to effect a cure is to attack the disease in the blood, by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eliminates all impurities and thus permanently cures catarrh. The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by many people it has cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens moult. Sample for 25 cents in stamps, five packages $1. 1-4 lb cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. "THE BEST POULTRY MAGAZINE." sample copy free. *Poultry Raising Guide* free with $1.00 orders or more. L. L. JOHNSON & CO., 23 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Meeting of the National Body at Ocala, Fla.

A Synopsis of President Polk's Annual Address.

L. L. POLK.

A public meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance was held in the Opera House at Ocala, Fla. About twelve hundred persons were present. President Rogers, of the Florida Alliance, presided.

The only business done was the calling of the roll and the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. After a recess for dinner another session was held, and Governor Fleming, of Florida, made a formal speech of welcome, which was enthusiastically received. John F. Dunn, a prominent aspirant for the United States Senatorship, followed the Governor in a brief address. President Foulks, of the South Dakota Alliance, delivered an address, in which he predicted victory for the Alliance at the ballot box in 1892. This sentiment was echeered to the echo by the delegates. All the speakers predicted the general prevalence within a short time of the ideas embodied in the Alliance platform adopted at St. Louis. Chairman Rogers introduced President Polk, who delivered his annual address. He said, in part:

Profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the great revolution for reform, involving issues momentous and stupendous in their character, as affecting the present and future welfare of the people, the public mind is naturally directed to this meeting with anxious interest, if not solicitude, and you cannot be unmindful of the importance and responsibility that attach to your action as representatives, coming from States and localities remote from each other and differing widely from each other in their material and physiological characteristics, and marked by those social and political differences which must necessarily arise under our form of Government. It is your gracious privilege, as it shall be your crowning honor, to prove to the world by your harmonious action and thoroughly fraternal co-operation, that your supreme purpose is to meet the demands of patriotic duty in a spirit of equity and justice.

The alarm incident to centralization of the money power and upbuilding of monopolies was then pointed out, and both political parties were condemned for forcing and encouraging this condition. He urged that additional organizers be sent at once to Oregon, Washington, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Arizona and other States.

Among the recommendations was one that an organization be formed to be known as the National Legislature, composed of the National President and the Presidents of all State Alliances, their duty being to look after all legislative reforms demanded by the Alliance, both in State legislation and Congress. He deprecated sectionalism, and closed with an eloquent appeal for national harmony.

In relation to the political action of the Alliance, he said that while the order is political, it cannot be partisan or sectional in its action. In support of this declaration he pointed to the record of the Alliance in the recent popular election, and particularly to the noble and patriotic bearing of the Brotherhood in Kansas and South Carolina. In regard to the record of the Alliance during the past year, and especially with reference to the legislation demanded by it, Mr. Polk declared that Congress had permanently ignored all of their propositions, notably in the case of the demand known as the Sub-Treasury bill. "Congress," he said, "must come nearer to the people, or they will get nearer to Congress."

In outlining the future policy of the Alliance, President Polk said that it will demand the restoration of silver to all the rights and qualities of legal tender which gold possesses, the issuance of Government currency direct to the people, equalization of taxes, prohibition of alien ownership of land, ownership and control of transportation lines by the Government, limit of public revenues to the economic administration of the Government, graduated taxation of incomes and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

At the conclusion of President Polk's address the Alliance resolved itself into a sort of "love feast," during which C. A. Power, an old Union soldier from Indiana, moved that all ex-soldiers in the hall who indorsed the sentiments expressed in the speech of President Foulks, of South Dakota, with reference to the burial of sectionalism, rise up to be counted. The motion prevailed, and between forty and fifty stood up amid the wildest enthusiasm. Under the inspiration of this good feeling an ex-Union soldier from Wisconsin stood up in his seat and called upon all Union soldiers present to give three cheers for the old Confederates in the Alliance. They were given with a will. Then it was the Confederates' turn, and they cheered the old soldiers of the Union with a volume and heartiness that raised no doubt as to the genuineness of their feeling. The cheers ended with a wild, old-fashioned "yell." The convention then adjourned until eight o'clock next day.

UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES.

Secretary Windom's Annual Treasury Report.

Secretary Windom in his annual report, says the receipts of the Government were $468,993,080, and expenditures $358,618,584, of which $106,936,855 was for pensions. The estimated surplus for the fiscal year 1892 is only $15,147,790. In regard to the payment of pensions, he suggests that the quarterly payments be made at different dates in various parts of the country, so as to avoid accumulation of large sums in the Treasury, the payments at New York to be on the fourth day of May, August, November and February.

Regarding the currency, he says that the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity, the demand for money being so irregular in amount of circulation, the amount required in August and September being more than at any other time, to move the crops, but he offers no remedy.

Regarding the silver law, he says that it has been the means of providing a healthy addition to the circulating medium. He favors the recoining of uncurrent small silver coin.

Further legislation is needed to exclude persons unfit for citizenship, and it is therefore recommended that all emigrants be required as a condition precedent to their landing, to produce evidence attested by our consular officers of their moral, mental and physical qualifications to become good citizens.

THE CENSUS FIGURES.

We Are 62,622,250 by the Official Count.

The Census Bureau has issued the official census figures as finally determined. The total is 62,622,250, or a difference of 141,710 from the report of October 28. The official figures for New York State are 5,997,853.

The entire North Atlantic division of States have a population of 17,401,545, as follows: Maine 661,086, New Hampshire 376,530, Vermont 332,442, Massachusetts 2,238,943, Rhode Island 345,506, Connecticut 746,258, New York 5,997,853, New Jersey 1,444,933, Pennsylvania 5,258,014.

The Atlantic Division amounts to 8,857,920; this includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Northern Central Division, 22,362,279, and it includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Southern Central Division, 10,972,893—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Arkansas. Western Division, 3,027,613—Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Washington, Oregon and California.

American Naval Conflicts.

Since the organization of the United States navy its vessels may be said to have been engaged in seven distinct conflicts, namely, the Revolutionary war, the naval engagements with the French in the West Indies, the war with the Barbary States, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the Civil war, and the attack on the Corean forts. The last named is only noteworthy because of its distinctiveness.

In the Revolutionary war, aside from the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis affair, there was little actual fighting work upon which to base an idea of the capabilities of the American seaman as a gunner. It was not until Truxton, with the Constellation, came to the fore in the West Indian fights with the French that we hear of men going to the guns, "waltzing," and laying hold of the side tackles with characteristic vim. The fight between the Constellation and l'Insurgente is deemed the first affair when the stamp of high gunnery merit was impressed on the American navy. In this fight the Constellation compelled l'Insurgente to strike her flag in one hour after the opening shot was fired. It has been calculated that the Constellation's gunners placed seventy-five per cent. of all their shots in the hull of the Frenchman. It must be remembered, too, that during this affair a moderate sea was running, and every advantage had to be taken of the roll of the ship before firing. The Constellation's gunners fired just as their vessel was about to roll toward the enemy. The French gunners fired mostly at the moment when l'Insurgente was about to roll away from the Constellation. In navy parlance these two rolls are designated as the down and up roll, respectively. It is the rule in the American navy to fire on the down roll.

There is always the advantage in firing in this way, from the ricochet, should the projectile strike the water before reaching the enemy. In the Constellation-l'Insurgente fight the former vessel suffered mostly aloft. Only three men were killed, one of whom was cut down by the third lieutenant for flinching at his gun. Out of 409 men on l'Insurgente seventy were killed or wounded.—*New York Times.*

A Quaint Little Ring.

Fine emeralds are rare. These stones are never entirely perfect, and they now range in price nearly as high as diamonds. A very pretty style of ring is that of the East Indian and Barmeson style. It is a ruby set very high in a circle of tiny pansies made of platinum, with a diamond dewdrop in each one. One style of ring is heart-shaped, entirely studded with sapphires. This is made so that it is exceedingly comfortable on the finger. These are sometimes made of diamonds and rubies, and three or four of them are worn at a time. A quaint little ring is a study from the Chilcat Indians of our northwest coast; it is snake-like in form, and at the small end is a diamond and at the large end a sapphire. This ring costs $60 and is very pretty. An exceedingly pretty ring is one with a Maltese cross of enamel, set with diamonds. The cross can be opened by a little hinge, in which a portrait can be placed, which is covered with a diamond cut perfectly flat on the back and through which the portrait can be seen. This ring costs $175. A curious ring is that where an antique scarabæus swings on a pivot of lotus leaves. This is a symbol of immortality.—*Chicago Post.*

A curious complaint in regard to streets, coming from Philadelphia, states that the baby coach is Chestnut street's greatest nuisance.

The odor of white flowers is for some unknown reason supposed to be more delicate than that of colored flowers.

Getting Sea Temperatures.

Herr Luders, of Gorlitz, has recently invented a thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the depths of the sea. Its action depends on the different electric conductivities of substances at different temperatures. Inside a glass tube are fixed a spiral iron wire and a bar of carbon, which only touch at their lower ends. Their other ends are connected to copper wires, which constitute an electric circuit, and in this circuit there is a galvanometer which indicates the differences in the current due to the variations in the temperature of the contents of the glass tube.

You wear out clothes on a wash board *ten times* as much as on the body. *How foolish.* Buy Dobbins's Electric Soap of your grocer and save this useless wear. Made ever since 1864. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

THERE is no treaty between Canada and the United States concerning smuggling.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

OVER 300,000 seals have been wantonly killed whose skins were never secured.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PERMANENTLY

SCIATICA.

N. Ogden, Mich., May 17, 1890. "My brother—Rev. Samuel Porter, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of excruciating sciatic pains in his thigh." J. M. L. PORTER.

LUMBAGO.

410 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal. April 28, 1890. My wife and I both have been afflicted with lame back and sore throat, and have found permanent cure by use of St. Jacobs Oil. E. J. LEHAUS.

IT IS THE BEST.

$1,000 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for proof of the existence of a better LINIMENT than MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL or a better Worm Remedy than MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS. Sold everywhere.

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y, Merchant's Gargling Oil Co., Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A.

HOME STUDY, book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, &c., thoroughly taught by Mail. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Active men can earn $100 p. r mo. to sell Nursery Stock. O. B. Green & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

FURS and skins wanted. Trial shipment solicited. Price list free. F. E. Pierson, West Groton, N. Y.

BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED. Gently Pant Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send $2.50 to B. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

PENSION NEW LAW. NEW LAW. CLAIMS. Apply to Milo B. Stevens & Co., Attorneys, 1419 F St., Washington, D. C. Branch Offices, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago

PATENTS! Instructions free to Inventors. Write at once for hand-book of information. J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

The Unspeakable Simon Girty.

Simon Girty was a leader of Indians, born in Pennsylvania in 1750. His mother and all the family were made captives by the Indians. His step-father perished at the stake and Simon was a prisoner until 1758. He was an active loyalist, became a leader of the savages, and was concerned in many atrocities during the revolutionary war. It is not known if he received a British commission, but he aided them in the war of 1812, and was said to have been killed in the battle of the Thames in 1813. Other authorities say that he died a natural death two years later.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A $2.50 Paper For $1.75.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION gives so much for the small amount that it costs it is no wonder it is taken already in nearly Half a Million Families. With its fine paper and beautiful illustrations, its Weekly Illustrated supplements, and its Double Holiday Numbers, it seems as if the publishers could not do enough to please. By sending $1.75 now you may obtain it free to January, and for a full year from that date to January, 1892. Address, THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars.

Do You Ever Speculate?

Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"Woman, her diseases and their treatment." A valuable illustrated book of seventy-two pages free, on receipt of 10 cts. for cost of mailing, etc. Address, P. O. Box 1569, Phila., Pa.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

At the Head of Young People's Magazines.

WIDE AWAKE

ENLARGED 100 INVITING PAGES EVERY MONTH BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED $2.40 a year 20 cts. a number

Stories, Articles, Poems, etc. By Best Authors.

Notable Serials: Five Little Peppers Grown Up. By Margaret Sidney. Cab and Caboose: the Rise of a Railroad Boy. By Kirk Monroe.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! Cut out and send with $2.40 to D. L